

he may always have them & our country in his holy keeping.

(Signed)

THOS. JEFFERSON.

His Excellency Gov. Claiborne.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

IMPRESSMENT.

"They (the democrats) must then cease to clamor against the 'tyrants of the sea' (as they call the British) for exercising what they consider as their belligerent rights by the law of nations, in capturing neutral vessels engaged in commerce contrary to that law, and taking their own men from your merchant vessels."

TIM. PICKERING—See his 2d

Letter of March 9, 1811.

The following is a solemn statement of the transaction mentioned yesterday—And we confess we had rather see our government dissolved than be constantly doomed to record such heinous, such contumelious aggressions against our rights, honor and independence.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of Maryland—to wit:

I, John Gill, Notary Public, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the city of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify, attest, and make known, that, on the day of the date hereof before me personally appeared James McQuillan, master, and John Wilkinson, chief mate of the ship *Strafford*, of Baltimore, owned by Messrs. Von Kapff and Brune of the city of Baltimore, merchants, and made oath in due form of law, that while the said ship *Strafford* lay at anchor in the river Jude, say on the 27th June, 1810, she was boarded by a boat from his Britannic majesty's brig of war *Pincher*, commanded by Samuel Burgess, which boat contained an officer and six men; that soon after they came on board, they impressed deponent Wilkinson and the ship *Strafford*'s carpenter, John Williamson, and took them on board said brig of war *Pincher*, where deponent Wilkinson was detained two months and twenty two days and then sent on board the *Strafford*, but John Williamson was detained on board her, and as deponent believe, still remains there, although said Wilkinson and said Williamson had regular protections from the custom house at Baltimore and deponent Wilkinson further made oath, that at the time he was taken on board said brig he was sick, and continued sick for some time, notwithstanding which they attempted to compel him to do ship's duty, which he refused to do, when on the 9th July, 1810, they took him and tied him to the gangway and flogged him severely, giving him eighteen lashes; after which he was threatened to be given double as much if he would not perform duty on board said brig; and after some time (as he understands by the entreaties of capt. McQuillan and the American consul at Bremen) he was sent on board said ship *Strafford* as before stated, say on Monday the 17th September, 1810. Of which act having been of me requested, I have granted these presents to serve and avail as need and occasion may require.

In testimony whereof, the said deponents have hereunto subscribed their names, and I, the said notary, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, the nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

JNO. GILL, Not. Public.

James McQuillan.
John Wilkinson.

NORFOLK, March 25.

Latest from Lisbon. This morning arrived the schooner *Ann Ballard*, Capt. Kaeffer, from Lisbon, last from Fayal left the former place the 17th of February, says that there had been no battle, the armada remained as before—On the 16th of February, a large fleet of transports arrived from England, having a reinforcement of 15,000 men for Lord Wellington's army.—Markets—Four \$ 17 50 per barrel, Corn 2 dollars 75 cents to 2 dollars 87 cents per bushel.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Me Wilson Bryant's on Shockoe Hill, in the city of Richmond, on the 23d day of March, a YELLOW BAY MARE, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with a long nicked tail and hanging mane, with a small star in the forehead, some little white on one of her hind feet, the hoofs behind much worn by dragging of them. To any person who will deliver her to Henry Timberlake, of King William county, or give information so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of five dollars.

Henry Timberlake.

March 26, 1811.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND,

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1811.

At the request of a number of respectable Freeholders of Buckingham county, we have been requested to state, that a poll will be kept at the ensuing Congressional election in said county, for JOHN W. EPPES, Esq. Although Mr. Eppes has not declared himself a candidate, it is understood that he will serve if elected.—It is requested that a poll be opened in each of the counties composing the district for Mr. Eppes.

DABNEY CARR, Esq. of Albermarle, was on Tuesday last appointed by the Executive as Judge of the General Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Cabell to the Court of Appeals.

The defence of the Administration is more to be sought in its various acts than in words. If we look to these acts we shall find them completely confuting the silly clamors of the opposition. In the history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain for the last four years, an impartial eye can trace nothing but concessions on our part and arrogant evasions on hers. To the French our rulers have invariably presented nothing but measures of caution; to the British nothing but measures of confidence.

When the treaty was rejected in 1807, our ministers at the court of London were instructed to renew negotiation in order to procure an honorable adjustment of all our differences. The British ministry refused again to take up the subject.

When the outrage on the Chesapeake took place, we waited for the promised atonement; and we have waited till this day in vain. Mr. Rose came to atone; but he only insulted. Our Rulers still forbore.

To save our property from total destruction, threatened by the Orders in Council of Nov. 1807, the Embargo was imposed—the non-intercourse succeeded—and Great Britain concluded an arrangement through Mr. Erskine. This was no sooner made than violated. Our temper and our tone was still that of forbearance.

Mr. Jackson came and promised a great deal. But his proposals were to us submission, his language haughty and insolent. He was suspended; but the President continued to hold out the hand of fellowship.

What has been the result of all these concessions on our part?

A continuation of all our wrongs.

A mere charge-des-affaires instead of a minister.

A refusal to rescind the Orders in Council, after solemnly promising to do so, when the French abrogated their decrees.

In the face of all these facts, opposition do not cease to cry out French Influence; as if it were in human nature to believe it.

It is, however, an incontestible proof of the actual existence of an extensive British Influence in the United States, that under the accumulated force of so many wrongs there are so many newspapers perpetually employed in justifying the wrong doer.—What but British Influence—say, British money—could effect this? There is nothing like it with respect to France. What newspaper pretends to vindicate the outrages of the latter? There is none. With the federal prints, every thing that is not English, is denounced as French. Does a man argue in favor of the rights of the United States, he is denounced as a Frenchman? Does he reproach Great Britain for the murders of the Chesapeake, the impressment of our citizens, the spoliation of our property, he is under French Influence. Does Congress pass a law under the aspect of returning accommodation with France, it is devotion to Napoleon. How is this? Can there be nothing done by the Government, but it must be French or English? Are we never to resent, even in the mildest form, the multiplied injuries we have suffered from Great Britain, but we are to be told it is devotion to France?

The simple truth is, the administration takes neutral, American ground; but, for that very reason, "the British party in America," as Mr. Adams emphatically terms them, will not see in its measures anything else but hostility to G. Britain; for, as Bob Harper once declared, "the British party in America" consider those who are not for them as against them. That

party proclaim those who are for the United States as Frenchmen.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.

In 1810	252,433
In 1800	162,686
Increase	89,747

The British are said to have taken possession of the Island of St. Bartholomews.

OUR SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

NACOGDOCHES, Feb. 4, 1811.

(By way of New Orleans.)

On the 22d ult. the troops at Bezar, captain Casas at their head, raised, took Governor Salcedo, the two Hererras, and all the European Spaniards that were to be found there, and some others imprisoned and deposited all their property until further orders. Captain Jacas arrested father Maynos at the Trinity, the adjutant, inspector, and Don Joseph de la Bega, also all their property, which is deposited. All the provinces of Coahuila, Biscaya, Monterrey, la Colonia, &c. have revolted, and the European Spaniards that did not make their escape taken into custody, and their property confiscated. Senior Bardero has mustered a considerable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the insurgents entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refused. He endeavored to make his escape with the European officers of his army, but was soon overtaken by his own followers, and delivered up to General Yriarte, who commands that division of the Generalissimo Cure Ydalgo's army, which consists of several, they say seven or eight, divisions in different directions, and is supposed to have conquered nearly all the kingdom of Mexico, by this time; in fact, with a very little exception, they have met with no resistance, but, on the contrary, are received by the people with acclamations of joy.

The grand plan is independence, & the expulsion of the European Spaniards. The Generalissimo has his headquarters at Salasa and Guanahuato.—General Yriarte was at Monclora, and is expected will come to Bezar. We will soon know, and then will be able to form a better idea what kind of regulations will take place in this frontier, &c. In the mean time Gaudianna remains our commandant, and the only variation is that the inhabitants of this place have liberty to go to Natchitoches for their necessities, &c. &c. The insurgents have taken the name Americans—we are no more Spaniards, and are obliged, when the sentries hail *Quien vive?* To answer *America*.

For the information of those persons concerned in navigating James River above the falls, the following acts of Assembly are published by authority of the Executive.

An Act for regulating the Navigation of James River above the falls of the said River.

[Passed the 17th of December, 1791.]

1. BE it enacted, That every person who shall be Proprietor of any boat or other vessel, which shall be employed in navigating the waters of James River and its branches above the Great Falls at Richmond, in the transportation of any produce or merchandise whatsoever, either raised or manufactured within this Commonwealth, or imported from any other place without the same, shall in the Clerk's Office of the county in which the said Proprietor or Proprietors shall then live, enter the number of each boat or vessel, so to be employed, which number, together with the name of the county, and the name of the owner or owners of such boat or vessel, shall be written or painted on each side of the vessel, on some conspicuous part of the outside thereof, in large and plain letters, not less than four inches in length.

2. If the owner or owners of any boat or vessel, which shall be employed in navigating the waters of the said River, above the falls thereof as aforesaid, shall fail to enter in the Clerk's Office, as aforesaid, the name or names of the owner or owners, the name of the county in which he or they shall reside, and the number of each boat or other vessel, as aforesaid, or shall fail to write or paint the name or names of the owner or owners of the said boat or other vessel in manner above directed, so as to continue plain and legible as long as the said boat or other vessel shall be employed in navigation, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every day he, she, or they shall neglect to comply with the purposes of this act, to be recovered by any person who may sue for the same by warrant from a Magistrate after the first day of April next, to attend to the requisitions aforesaid.

3. This act shall commence and be in force, after the first day of April next.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY begun and held at the Capital in the City of Richmond, on Monday the third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Commonwealth the thirty-fifth.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act for regulating the navigation of James Ri-

ver above the falls of the said River. (Passed the 11th Feb. 1811.)

Whereas it has been represented to the present General Assembly, that the watermen navigating James River and its branches above the falls at Richmond, are daily in the practice of committing depredations on the property of the inhabitants of the county bordering on each side thereof for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor with the advice of Council shall appoint a fit person, who shall reside at the upper locks of the James River Canal, and be denominated "Inspector of Boats," whose duty it shall be to enforce the Act, entitled "An act for regulating the navigation of James River above the falls of the said River," in every instance where the Act has not been complied with, according to its true intent and meaning. And it shall also be the duty of the said Inspector to perform all necessary services to be performed, at and near the said locks for enforcing this act; and he shall at all times be amenable to the Executive for his conduct therein. Every person appointed Inspector by virtue of this act shall, before he enters upon the execution of the said office, enter into bond with good security, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the Governor, for the time being, and his successors in office, with condition for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond shall be recorded in the Court of the county of Henrico. And, in the name of the Governor, or his successors, any person or persons injured, may and shall, at his, her or their costs and charges, commence & prosecute suits on such bond against the parties therein bound, their executors or administrators—and shall and may recover all damages which he, she or they may have sustained by reason of the breach of the condition of the bond. And such bond shall not become void upon the first recovery, or if judgment shall be given against any plaintiff or plaintiffs who shall sue upon such bond, but may be put in suit and prosecuted from time to time, for the benefit, and at the proper costs and charges of any party injured, until the penalty expressed in such bond shall be recovered. And every Inspector shall also take an oath before the Governor for the time being, or before the court of the county of Henrico, for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office. And if any person shall presume to execute the office of Inspector, before he shall have given bond and taken such oath as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

No free Negro or Mulatto shall be allowed to carry on board his boat any gun, rifle or other fire-arms, under pain of forfeiting the same to the use of any white person who may seize them—any law to the contrary notwithstanding: nor shall any owner of any slave permit him to carry such arms, under the like forfeiture.—If any waterman of color be found strolling from his boat above the banks of the river or any of its branches, while on a trip up or down, and not at his usual place of abode, or any place while loading, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to carry him before the nearest magistrate, who may cause him to be whipped with any number of lashes not exceeding twenty: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent watermen from going directly to and from any spring for the purpose of getting water—and provided always, that when any waterman shall be ordered by any magistrate to receive any number of lashes, he may release himself therefrom by paying to the said magistrate the sum of two dollars for the use of the poor of his county or corporation.

And if any waterman or watermen, being free, shall hereafter be detected in burning or stealing rails, or other wood already cut, cutting locust or other trees, stealing grain of any kind, live stock of any kind, or other thing whatsoever, and be convicted thereof, before any justice of the peace, having jurisdiction of the case, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of the property so stolen, cut or burnt, treble the value thereof, to be fixed by the judgment of the justice before whom such offender may be convicted, upon such evidence as to him shall be convincing—which justice is hereby required to issue execution against the goods and chattles of the offender, in favor of the owner of any such stolen property, for the amount of such judgment and costs of prosecution, directed to any sheriff, or constable, who shall execute and return the same, and be liable to the same remedies and fines for neglect of duty as in case of other executions. And the said offender or offenders, shall suffer such other pains and punishments as are by law for such offences made and provided. But when the testimony of the owner of the property, so stolen, cut or burnt, shall be necessary to the conviction of the offender or offenders, the same course shall be pursued, except that the forfeiture of three times the value shall be paid to the magistrate who issued the execution or executions for the use of the poor of his county or corporation. And when any slave or slaves shall be convicted of any or either of the aforesaid offences, the owner of, or person hiring the said slave or slaves, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of the property so stolen, cut or burnt, the full and equal value thereof—to be ascertained and recovered against such owner or person hiring, as in the case of a free person—and the said slave or slaves shall receive twenty lashes on his or their bare backs for the first offence—and, for the second offence, the same forfeiture shall be incurred by such master or person hiring, and double the number of lashes inflicted upon such offender—and, for the third offence, as well as for every succeeding offence, three times the said forfeitures shall be paid by such master or person hiring, and the same number of lashes shall be inflicted as for the second offence. But when the testimony of the owner of the property, so stolen, cut or burnt, shall be necessary to the conviction of the said slave or slaves, the forfeitures shall be paid as in the case of a free person, for the use of the poor.

And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall hereafter load any boat, in whole or in part, shall grant to the head man of the boat a manifest of such loading, giving a particular description of the quan-

ty of each article, and whether in boxes, barrels, hogsheads and so forth, and shall keep a copy of the said manifest; and the said headman of the boat shall deliver to the said inspector of boats his manifest, before he shall diligently and minutely examine the said boats, and compare the articles found on board with the manifest, which manifest shall be filed in the said inspector's office; and, if he shall find any article on board of any boat, not contained in the said manifest, the necessary provisions and furniture of the said boat excepted, he shall take from on board all such articles into his custody, and advertise the same, giving a true description thereof, for the space of six weeks in some one of the public prints in Richmond to be sold for cash: Provided, that perishable articles may be sold immediately for cash and advertised afterwards—and provided, that owners of such articles, proving their right to the same, within the space of six months after the date of the advertisement shall have such articles; if claimed before the sale, or the money arising from the sale, if claimed afterwards, and before the end of the said space of six months—the said owner paying the expenses of advertising the same—all monies arising from such sales, and remaining in the hands of the said inspector after the space of six months shall be by him paid into the public Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. And when any free negro or mulatto shall give a manifest of any loading put on board of any boat, he or she shall obtain a certificate from some respectable white person, certifying the truth of the manifest, and his or her right to the property therein mentioned; which certificate shall accompany the said manifest; and the person granting such certificate shall keep a copy thereof.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of every navigator of a boat on the said river and its branches when he shall take on board any species of property, for sale or transportation, which he claims as his own, to get a certificate from some respectable person in the neighborhood, where he shall take the same, stating the quantity and the particular kind of property so shipped.

And be it further enacted, that, in future, every free waterman who shall receive on board of his boat or other vessel any produce, goods, wares or merchandise, and shall embezzle the same, or any part thereof, to the value of 4 dollars and upwards, shall be deemed guilty of felony—and, upon conviction thereof before any Court having competent jurisdiction, he shall suffer a confinement in the jail and Penitentiary house for a term of not less than one year, and not more than five years and when the produce, goods, wares or merchandise, so embezzled shall be of less value than four dollars, the offender shall be deemed guilty of petit larceny, and, upon conviction thereof before such court, he shall suffer as in other cases of petit larceny. Nothing herein shall be construed as barring any person injured by such embezzlement from his or her right of civil action against such offender or offenders.

And be it further enacted, that where the said River or any of its branches shall be the line between any of the counties thereof, the Officers of the Peace in such counties shall have power to exercise the duties of their office, so far as relates to the detection or apprehending of watermen, on the said river, or either side thereof.

And be it further enacted, that the said inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive, as compensation for the services he shall have to perform in enforcing this act, the sum of two cents for every boat, loaded with coal only, each time it shall pass downwar, and the sum of six cents for every other boat passing downwar, and no more.

This Act shall be in force from and after the first day of April next.

(A Copy from the Roll.)

Tes'te,
WM. MUNFORD, Keeper
Of the Rolls.

ON Thursday, the 28th day of next month, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on a credit of two and three years,

LOTS No 6 & 24,

In the town of Cartersville, which formerly belonged to Messrs. Deane, and were by them sold to Mr. William Mackenzie.—On one Lot there is an excellent dwelling house, and on the other a good lumber house. Intending purchasers may obtain further information by applying to Messrs. Archibald Taylor and Co. who at present occupy the houses. Bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date, will be required, but the interest will be remitted if the principal is punctually paid.

James & John Dunlop,

Petersburg, Feb. 15, 1811. [tds.]
The sale of the above property in Cartersville, is postponed till Thursday the 11th day of April next, at which time the sale will take place.

To the Public.

THIS is to warn all persons from purchasing or taking assignments of three bonds, given by me, to a certain John Cox, of Powhatan county and state of Virginia.—The first is for three hundred dollars, to be paid in November, 1810—one other for four hundred and seven shillings and a half, to be paid in houses in the spring of 1811—and the other for the same amount, to be paid also in houses in the fall of 1811. As the said bonds were given for land purchased by me of said Cox, in the sale of which, said Cox pretended upon me a shameful fraud, I am determined not to pay any part of them unless compelled by law.

George Smith.

March 26, 1811.

HOT PRESSED BLANKS.

For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond.
A great variety of BLANKS, executed in a very superior style of elegance, on fine paper, amongst them are

Bills of Exchange,	sitting Bank Stock
Bills of Lading	for discount.
Negotiable Notes,	Bank Checks,
Ditto with power	Seamen's Manifests,
of Attorney annexed,	&c. &c.